

JPRS-AKU-88-007
6 OCTOBER 1988



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JPRS Report

East Asia

Korea: KULLOJA
No 4, April 1986

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KULLOJA

No 4, April 1988

The History of the Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's Leadership Is the History of the Brilliant Leadership of the Leader of the Working Class

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 3-9

[Article by Yi Ul-sol; not translated]

The Chuche Idea Created by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Great Banner To Achieve Independence for the Masses of People

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 10-15

[Article by Kim Chol-myong; not translated]

The Three Revolutions Initiated by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Are a Strategic Line for Building Socialism and Communism

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 16-20

[Article by Kim Si-hak; not translated]

The Shining Tradition of Building Our Party's Revolutionary Armed Forces

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 21-26

[Article by Yi Pong-won]

[Text] The KPA, the reliable revolutionary armed forces of our party, is a glorious inheritor of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Our people's army, which was founded in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution raised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has traversed the proud path of victory and honor. The history of more than half a century covered by the people's army has been a glorious path along which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented military ideology, his line of building the army, and his art of the outstanding military operation have been brilliantly embodied and have won victories. At the same time, it has been a proud chronicle in which heroic feats have been performed for the era and revolution and for the fatherland and people in the sacred struggle to protect and defend the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal achievements—the establishment of the shining tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces first in our country and the strengthening and developing of our

revolutionary armed forces as the army of the party, as the army of the revolution, and as invincible revolutionary ranks during the long revolutionary struggle—are shining eternally.

Having a truly revolutionary armed forces of the working class is a fundamental demand for the victory of the revolution. If it has no revolutionary armed forces to counter the counterrevolutionary violence, the working class cannot smash the resistance of the exploiting class and cannot free the exploited and oppressed peoples from the iron shackles of the capitalists.

Furthermore, to win victory in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, the oppressed colonial peoples must wage an active armed struggle and must build truly revolutionary armed forces to guarantee this militarily.

In the past, our people were deprived of national sovereignty and suffered the miserable destiny of colonial slavery, because they had no truly revolutionary armed forces. The historic experiences and lessons from the national liberation struggle to our country and its early communist movement show that it is impossible to achieve true national independence and to independently shape the destinies of the fatherland and people without truly revolutionary armed forces.

With a scientific insight into the urgent demand of our developing revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Korean People's Revolution Army [KPRA] on 25 April 1932, thus brilliantly achieving the cause to build the revolutionary armed forces.

The founding of the KPRA was a great victory of the chuche-oriented idea of building the army and was a historic event which made an epochal turn in our people's struggle to advance the chuche cause. By the founding of the KPRA, the reliable revolutionary armed forces, which would firmly defend the chuche cause and carry it on in any storms and trials, were born and the national liberation struggle of our country and the communist movement, which suffered twists and turns for a long period of time, developed to a new high stage to advance persistently with the armed struggle as a mainstream.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of founding the KPRA and organizing and leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, embodied the chuche-oriented military ideology, the line of building the army, the art of the outstanding military operation, and the method of the military operation and established the shining tradition of building armed forces, which our revolutionary armed forces should brilliantly inherit and develop generation after generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our People's Army is the army that has inherited the revolutionary tradition of the glorious anti-Japanese guerrillas who waged indomitable battles for 15 years. When the anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged, we already established the goal of organizing a genuine People's Army with the anti-Japanese guerrillas as its core unit after liberating the fatherland. We also declared that the People's Army would inherit the brilliant tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrillas when organized after national liberation ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 12, p 172).

The revolutionary army can become the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the working class only when it firmly inherits and develops its revolutionary tradition.

For the revolutionary army to inherit the tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces constitutes the basic requirement for thoroughly safeguarding its class character as the revolutionary army, the army of the party.

The tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces envisages the ideology and theory on building the revolutionary armed forces that the leader inculcated when the revolutionary cause of the working class was being pioneered. The ideology on building the armed forces that the leader inculcated has most correctly reflected the class demands and interests of the working class and has extensively elucidated the principles and methods in building the army to safeguard and defend the working class. Only when the leader's military ideology embodied in the revolutionary tradition is thoroughly carried out to the end can we strengthen and develop the army as the army of the revolution, the class army, and firmly inherit the lineage of the revolutionary armed forces forever even after the generations of the revolution change.

For the revolutionary army to thoroughly inherit the revolutionary tradition also constitutes a firm guarantee that makes it possible for the revolutionary army to carry out its mission and duty of defending the party and the revolution with force of arms.

For the working class to organize, strengthen, and develop its revolutionary army is aimed precisely at defending the revolutionary cause with force of arms. The revolutionary army of the working class is necessary for guaranteeing the revolutionary cause militarily. Accordingly, the revolutionary army of the working class exists for this purpose.

Contained in the tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces are the achievements and experiences attained in building the army in the arduous period when the revolutionary cause of the working class was being pioneered. Only when we inherit and develop these assets embodied in the revolutionary tradition can we push the army to brilliantly carry out its mission of

defending the party and the revolution with force of arms by presenting animated patterns and models of the major problems arising in all fields of the building of the revolutionary armed forces.

Thus, only by firmly inheriting and developing the tradition of building the armed forces created by the excellent leader in the period during which the road of the revolution leading to victory was being pioneered can the revolutionary army of the working class defend its character and carry out its mission as the army of the party and the revolution. Embodied in the tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces of our party are the chuche-oriented military ideology and the principles for building the revolutionary armed forces inculcated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Also contained in the tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces of our party are the precious achievements and experiences attained in the course of realizing the chuche-oriented military ideology and the principles for building the revolutionary armed forces, as well as the leader's excellent military tactics and strategy.

What is important in the tradition of building the armed forces created in the anti-Japanese armed struggle period is the principle of building the chuche-oriented revolutionary armed forces.

In the anti-Japanese armed struggle period, our country, which was under the complete colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, had no military foundation. In other words, there were no cadres with military experience nor a material foundation for the armed struggle. Under such a condition, it was very difficult to build the revolutionary armed forces and to wage the armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song maintained the firm chuche-oriented view and stand that the master in building the revolutionary armed forces was precisely our people and the anti-Japanese guerrillas and then resolved with the efforts of our people and the anti-Japanese guerrillas all problems that arose in building the revolutionary armed forces, including the work of building the core elements of the revolutionary armed forces and the work of arming the armed forces.

The respected and beloved leader also solved all the problems in building the army, including the organizational form, manpower, activity regulations and rules, the principles of training and guidance, and the principles of command and management of the units of the revolutionary armed forces, irrespective of the existing practice and other countries' experience, in conformity with the specific reality of our revolution, and in our own way. In this process the great leader implemented the immortal chuche idea and founded the ideology and theory concerning the revolutionary principles of self-defense, building of self-defense capability, military strategy, and the command of the army.

The principles concerning the establishment of chuche put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the guiding policy that should be maintained in building the revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also put forward the principles concerning ensuring the party's leadership of the army and realizing the monolithic nature of ideology and leadership in the army.

Ensuring the monolithic nature of ideology and leadership in the army is the basic principle of building the revolutionary armed forces and it is the basic guarantee for strengthening the might of the revolutionary army. Since the revolutionary army—the weapon of the class struggle—has the mission of defending with armed forces the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader and defending and protecting the leader, the supreme intellectual head of the working class, it should arm itself with the leader's revolutionary idea and firmly guarantee the leader's leadership. The revolutionary army should unite all its ranks with only one ideology, the leader's ideology, and ensure the monolithic nature of leadership so that it can overcome the trials of the arduous revolutionary struggle and win victory.

Strong organizational rules were established in the KPRA, in which all the ranks were imbued with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and functioned consistently under the monolithic leadership of the leader. The members of the KPRA acquired in their hearts the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defended and protected the leader at the cost of their lives, and carried out the leader's orders and directives unconditionally to the end. The chuche idea system firmly established in the KPRA became the ever-victorious source of strength in the struggle against the powerful Japanese imperialist aggressors, and its noble tradition is a valuable asset in bringing about the ultimate victory of our revolution.

Firmly giving priority to political work over military work and correctly combining military technical work with this shares an important position in the tradition of building the revolutionary armed forces created in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Firmly placing political work as a priority over military work, continuously enhancing the soldiers' political awareness and their level of ideological consciousness, and correctly combining the military technical work with this—this is our party's consistent principle and traditional work method in building the revolutionary armed forces.

The inexhaustible strength of the revolutionary army capable of defeating the imperialist aggressive forces consists in its political and ideological superiority. Fate in war is not dependent upon any modern weapon or

military equipment but upon the ideological condition of the army. The soldiers' extraordinary resolve and determination to fight, devoting their youth, lives, and everything they have, on the sacred road of defending and protecting the party, leader, country, and people give birth to matchless heroism and create amazing miracles. Therefore, the powerfulness and might of the revolutionary army depend largely upon the endless loyalty of the entire soldiers in upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

By placing prior significance on arming the anti-Japanese guerrillas politically and ideologically, firmly placing political work as a priority over all military work, and continuously enhancing the soldiers' political awareness and their level of ideological consciousness, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made the KPRA thoroughly demonstrate the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in order to give priority to political and ideological work among the anti-Japanese guerrillas, strengthened the party leadership over the KPRA and saw to it that the roles of the political organizations and systems of the units were enhanced. The political organizations and systems of the guerrilla units vigorously carried out the political and ideological indoctrination to arm the members with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary line and his strategic and tactical policies. By so doing, they fully displayed the political and ideological superiority of the ranks of the anti-Japanese revolution.

The might of the army can become invincible when its political and ideological superiority is combined with the modern military technology. The army is an armed organization that has the mission to fight the enemy with force of arms. Therefore, without technological military preparations, the building of the army is unthinkable.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enhanced the level of military technology by improving the military equipment of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and by intensifying their combat training. At the same time, the task of establishing iron military discipline in the units was put forth as one of the fundamental questions to strengthen the combat capabilities of the revolutionary army, the lofty organizational spirit and lofty discipline were ensured, and the firm military command system was established. The great leader also secured the might of the guerrilla units to a maximum degree in conformity with the nature of the guerrilla warfare that a small number of guerrillas should use in fighting a superior enemy, put forth the principle of guerrilla warfare to annihilate more enemy troops and, on the basis of this, created new guerrilla strategies and tactics.

Thus, by highly displaying the political and ideological superiority of the KPRA and by competently employing outstanding strategies and tactics and an outstanding method of guerrilla warfare, the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song defeated the numerically and technologically superior brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors with political and ideological superiority and with strategic and tactical superiority.

In the revolutionary army, the noble spirit of the unity between the seniors and juniors and the unity between the army and people was established on the basis of revolutionary comradeship. This was one of the important elements of the tradition of the building of the revolutionary armed forces, which was established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The unity between the senior and juniors and the unity between the army and people based on revolutionary comradeship are the intrinsic nature and superiority that can be possessed only by the revolutionary army. In the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, a principled unity based on revolutionary comradeship was achieved among the members and between the seniors and juniors in accordance with the commonness of their objectives and class interest.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that a revolutionary comrade was more precious than anything else, and educated the guerrilla members with the spirit of sacrificing one's life for the revolutionary comrade-in-arms. It was precisely the respected and beloved leader's example of great love that made the guerrilla members love one another as brothers, think of their comrade-in-arms first when they were facing trials and difficulties, and bring the spirit of comradeship of sharing joys and sorrows into full bloom within the ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also said that the revolutionary army can display its invincible might only when it is supported and encouraged by the masses of the people and, thus, established the revolutionary spirit of the unity between the army and people. The great leader put forth the revolutionary slogan "Just as fish cannot live outside the water, the guerrillas cannot live without the people." By so doing, he saw to it that the revolutionary spirit of strengthening the blood relations with the people under all circumstances and of protecting the people's lives and properties by sacrificing one's life was fully displayed.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, through the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary spirit of unity between the seniors and juniors and unity between the army and the people was firmly established based on revolutionary comradeship. As a result, in the KPRA, invincible unity and cohesion that could not be destroyed by anything were achieved and, under those difficult circumstances in which there was neither sovereignty nor the rear areas of the state, the anti-Japanese guerrillas could fight against the Japanese imperialists for 15-odd years and win victory.

Building the irregular and semi-military organizations and arming all people, in addition to the regular armed forces, are one of the important elements of the tradition of the building of the armed forces, which was established during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Arming all people while strengthening the regular armed forces is a revolutionary way of drastically strengthening military might. Furthermore, the anti-Japanese armed struggle to defeat the brigandish Japanese imperialists and achieve the fatherland's liberation through the struggle of all people put forth the very urgent task of arming the masses of broad strata.

The great leader firmly believed that any enemy could be defeated if an all-people defense system was established in the guerrilla district and the guerrillas and people fought as one. Thus, he put forth the policy of fortifying the guerrilla base and arming all the people. By relying on the rural areas which he revolutionized during his early days of revolutionary activities, the great leader established the guerrilla district in the form of the liberated area completely separated from the districts that were under the enemy's rule. Then, in this guerrilla district, the revolutionary regime and organizations were established and democratic policies were implemented. In addition, rear bases for the guerrillas, such as arms repair shops, sewing work shops, hospitals, and print shops, were organized.

In the guerrilla base, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized semi-military organizations such as on-the-job anti-Japanese self-defense units, youth militia units, and youth vanguard units, thus arming the people in the base. At the same time, in the areas that were disadvantageous for the enemy but advantageous for the defense of our army, he built strong defense structures and established surveillance and monitoring systems to watch the moves of the enemy in the wide area between the outskirts of the base and its center. As a result, all people were armed and the guerrilla district was turned into an impregnable fortress, thus establishing a strong all-people defense system.

The experience gained in fortifying the guerrilla district and arming all people in the guerrilla district while strengthening the regular armed forces has become a historic root of the all-people defense system of our party, and has been of great significance in the building of the revolutionary armed forces.

Thus, in the flames of the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the chuche-oriented military ideology was formed and, on the basis of this, the principle, strategy, and tactics of the building of the revolutionary armed forces were worked out, and profound experiences and achievements were gained and won, thus establishing our party's glorious tradition of the building of the revolutionary armed forces.

The tradition of the building of the armed forces that was established in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution has been brilliantly inherited and developed under the wise leadership of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should found the revolutionary army with the revolutionary warriors disciplined and nurtured in the trials of the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the core embers and with the sons and daughters of the working people, including workers and farmers ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol I, p 265).

Following the liberation, for our people, along with the work to found a party and establish a regime, the task to build powerful regular armed forces was put forth to defend them.

After seizing power, the working class can defend the revolution, which has won victory, from the aggression of the imperialists and vigorously accelerate the building of a new society only when it has powerful modern regular armed forces. Therefore, it is a natural-law governed demand for the building of the revolutionary armed forces to strengthen and develop the revolutionary armed forces, which were founded during the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution, into modern regular armed forces to militarily guarantee the revolutionary mission and task newly put forth after the working class has seized power.

Following the liberation, based on his scientific insight into the demand of the developing revolution and the demand of the building of the armed forces, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the policy to strengthen and develop the KPRA into the KPA, and brilliantly implemented it. It was entirely thanks to the glorious tradition of the building of the anti-Japanese revolutionary armed forces that our People's Army, under the difficult and complicated situation following the liberation, could be strengthened and developed into the regular armed forces that could firmly defend and victoriously advance our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work by force of arms.

Our People's Army, which inherited the revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, honorably defended our fatherland in the fatherland liberation war to smash the U.S. imperialists, thus displaying the dignity and honor of chuche Korea to the entire world.

Under the tested leadership of our party, our people's army, which has grown as the invincible revolutionary armed forces in the course of the struggle to pioneer the chuche revolutionary cause and to advance it victoriously, is now being further strengthened and developed along the path of the historic march along which the cause of the chucheization of society is being vigorously accelerated.

By brilliantly embodying the military ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tradition of the building of the armed forces, our party is strengthening and developing the people's army into a revolutionary armed force which is firmly prepared politically and ideologically, as well as militarily and technologically.

By inheriting the historic cause of the chucheization of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks, our party has put forth the revolutionary policy for the chucheization of the whole army, and is now leading the struggle to permeate the People's Army with the chuche idea. The task for the chucheization of the whole army put forth by our party is a general task for building the army to nurture all soldiers as chuche-type revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader as the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots were, to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all areas of the building of the army and military activities, and to make the People's Army establish a complete trait of the army of the party, and the army of the revolution. Through this revolutionary line of building the army, the appearance of the People's Army as the inheritor of the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution has become even more distinctive, and it has become able to invariably maintain the nature of the chuche-type revolutionary armed forces, which take the immortal chuche idea as an only leading ideology and struggle to embody it.

With the tested leadership, competent organizational capabilities, revolutionary driving force, and bold and large-scale operations, our party is ceaselessly strengthening the might of the People's Army politically and ideologically, as well as militarily and technologically.

To further strengthen the might of the People's Army, our party has elucidated the way to thoroughly implement the self-defensive military line and the revolutionary slogan of one-a-match-for-100, and has made the army introduce great innovations in combat and political training, in the establishment of military discipline, and in all other areas of military work. As a result, the people's army, under the wise leadership of the party, has grown as the invincible revolutionary armed forces which have been firmly prepared politically and ideologically, and militarily and technologically. It has become able to protect and defend our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work firmly and militarily by smashing the aggressive maneuvers of the enemies.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put forth the revolutionary slogan of protecting and defending the party and the leader politically and ideologically, and at the risk of one's life, and is wisely leading the struggle to implement it. This revolutionary slogan put forth by our party is a shining inheritance of the slogan of the struggle which the anti-Japanese guerrillas upheld in the forests of Mt

Paektu to defend the headquarters of the Korean revolution at the expense of their lives, and is the slogan of loyalty which is ringing out from the hearts of the men and officers of our People's Army.

Today all men and officers of the People's Army are burning with the determination of loyalty to invariably maintain the pledge, which the young communists made to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in those early days of building the army, and to firmly protect and defend the party and the leader by sacrificing themselves.

All men and officers of the People's Army have been grown and strengthened as the revolutionary armed forces of one-a-match-for-100 that can smash the aggressive maneuvers of the enemies at a single stroke, and the noble spirit of throwing oneself into fire and flood in order to unconditionally fulfill the order of the party and the leader is brimming over in all ranks. This is precisely the present revolutionary appearance of the KPA.

Thanks to the existence of the KPA, the ranks of loyalty which are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and have established a firm chuche stand, the victory of the revolutionary cause of our party is always firmly guaranteed by the force of arms.

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Achieving Independence for the Whole World Is an Important Guarantee for Preventing a New World War

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 27-31

[Article by Kwon Min-chun]

[Text] Based on his immortal chuche ideology, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth outstanding strategic guidelines on independentizing the whole world, and is wisely leading the struggle to implement them.

The concept of independentizing the whole world is a creative strategy that maps out the course and methods for building a prosperous, new world in which the liberty and independence of all nations and peoples are maintained, war is eliminated, and a stable peace is maintained.

The concept of independentizing the whole world set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an inspirational banner that, through its scientific and the just qualities, today summons forth enormous support and sympathy from many nations and peoples of the world, and that vigorously spurs on the struggle of the people to prevent a new world war and thermonuclear war and to preserve peace and security.

Realization of the independentization of the whole world is the demand and aspiration of our era.

To realize independentization of the whole world means to build a world in which all manner of reactionary forces that encroach upon or exploit other nations have been purged from the face of the earth, and in which all nations and peoples have achieved complete national independence.

The current era is the era of independence. People who in the past were oppressed and slighted have arrived on the scene as masters of the world and are vigorously shaping history, and the powerful tides of independence are sweeping over all the continents of the world. The people of many nations, having broken free from the yoke of imperialist colonialism, are sweeping powerfully down the road of independence, and all progressive people of the world are fighting courageously against all forms of domination and subordination. Not only are those nations which have established democratic independence and embarked upon the building of new societies aspiring toward independence, but so too are some Western European capitalist nations. Such aspirations constitute the basic trend of our era that cannot be stemmed by any force.

The concept of independentization of the whole world accurately reflects the basic trends of our era and the aspirations of mankind, and illuminates a new path for all nations and people to break free from the domination and subordination of outside forces and to achieve independence.

Today the world revolution is advancing on all continents through a revolutionary struggle that is being launched by nation-states of different revolutionary missions and socio-historical conditions. Never before in the history of mankind has there been an era when the world revolution, upholding the banner of antiimperialism, has been as broad, deep, and multifaceted as it is today.

Scientifically analyzing the overall requirements stemming from the reality of world revolution in our era, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has synthesized and scientifically explained such strategic problems as the objectives of the struggle, the principles of forming revolutionary forces in world revolution, and the course and methods of struggle, based on the concept of independentization of the whole world. As a result, the forces of antiimperialist independence have been brought together on a broader scale on the international stage, so that a broad path has been opened that is capable of maintaining a decisive edge for the forces of revolution over the forces of antirevolution, of isolating and weakening the reactionary forces of imperialism, and of successfully pushing forward the cause of antiimperialism and world revolution.

Indeed, the presentation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the concept of independentization of the whole world to map the future course of the struggle of the world's peoples for independence constitutes yet another enormous, immortal achievement on his part in the development of the revolutionary ideology of the working class and the completion of the cause of liberating mankind.

Realization of the independentization of the whole world constitutes an important guarantee for preventing a new world war and thermonuclear war, and for maintaining a stable and permanent peace on the globe.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"Only by attaining the independentization of the whole world can a new world war be prevented and stable peace be maintained in the world, and can all nations and peoples achieve complete independence and prosperity." ("Answers to Questions from Foreign Reporters," Vol III, p 4)

To live in peace, without war, is the seminal dream of mankind.

Only when aggression and war are eliminated, and stable peace in the world maintained, can people enjoy a peaceful and happy life, and only when cooperative ties are developed between nations and peoples, based on equality and reciprocity, can an independent and prosperous world be built. This dream of mankind, however, is not being fulfilled as a result of the reckless war scheming of the imperialists.

Imperialism is today, as in the past, the constant source of aggression and war, and the primary reactionary force pitted against the forces of independence.

Today the imperialists rant and rave about "unity in force," new world war and nuclear war as they trample on the aspirations of the people for independence and seek to stem the tide of freedom.

The danger that a new world war could break out at the present time has been created precisely by the scheming of the imperialists and their allies and boot-lickers to control other nations.

In order to defeat the reckless scheming of the imperialists to provoke a new war, their downfall must be accelerated on the one hand, and at the same time their hands must be shackled to prevent them from exploiting and coercing other nations. These are basic requirements and practical methods for preventing a new world war and for maintaining permanent world peace.

These requirements can be addressed when the struggle for independentization of the whole world is vigorously launched, and can be fulfilled when the whole world has been made completely independent.

With the independentization of the whole world, the imperialists will not be able to recklessly provoke a new world war.

Exploitation and coercion are the lifeblood of imperialism. Imperialism exists through exploitation of the workers of its own nation, along with control and coercion over other nations. Therefore, colonial domination and coercion, aggression and war against other nations are the methods of survival for capitalism.

The establishment of people-oriented independence and resolute safeguarding of freedom by all nations and people of the world through the struggle for independentization of the whole world constitute that which strangles the life's breath of imperialism.

By thus eliminating the overall conditions that make it possible for imperialism to exist, and making it impossible for it to pursue domination and subordination of other nations and peoples, the realization of independentization of the whole world constitutes a practical method for preventing a new world war, and beyond that, for eliminating the underlying causes of war.

The struggle to attain the independentization of the whole world eliminates whatever real potential the imperialists have for starting a new world war, and thereby makes it possible to prevent a new world war.

Aggression and war are the inevitable products of imperialism, and are its constant companions.

However, looking at the history of imperialist wars, there is no example of any imperialists starting a war against the world on their own. Although there are differences in degree depending on the scope of the war, imperialists provoke wars based on various forms of political, economic and military collusions and illicit connections.

Historical facts show that before starting a new war, imperialists have taken such general steps as exerting great effort in mustering their allies, concluding military alliances, obtaining overseas military bases, increasing military expenditures and stockpiling strategic materials.

When the whole world becomes independentized, the U.S. imperialists will not be able to find such allies, no matter where on the globe they go, nor will they be able to obtain political assistance, military cooperation or economic support from anyone. It is clear that, if there is no one with whom they can ally themselves militarily or economically, let alone politically, and the whole world treats them the same, the U.S. imperialists will be rendered incapable of starting a new world war.

When independentization of the whole world is attained, the causes of conflict and friction that frequently exist between nations will be eliminated, with the result that the indirect causes that can lead to new world war will also be removed. A world war is a large-scale war

involving the participation of many nations of the world, broad areas of land and enormous military forces. Such wars frequently develop as a result of conflicts and contradictions in interests among nations.

However, military confrontation or friction between small nations can also be escalated into world war.

Based on their own political, military and economic interests, imperialists use some irrelevant pretext to get involved in the quarrels of other nations, cooking up schemes to escalate them into a regional or world war.

When the whole world is independentized and all nations adopt an independent line and peace-loving policies, it will be possible to gradually eliminate whatever differences of opinion or sources of conflict that exist between small nations, and the pretexts by which the imperialists are able to interfere will also be eliminated.

The fact is that independentization of the whole world constitutes an important and reliable guarantee for making it possible to completely eliminate all forms of domination and subordination, and to prevent both friction between nations as well as world war.

The most urgent problem in the international political sector today is the prevention of a new world war and thermonuclear war, and the preservation of world peace and security.

As a result of the war scheming today of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, mankind is faced with the serious issue of whether there will be a new world war or whether there will be peace.

The U.S. imperialists are increasing military expenditures on a scale unprecedented in history, are accelerating nuclear war preparations throughout the world, and are going so far as to escalate nuclear war into outer space.

As a result of the U.S. imperialists' war scheming, which becomes more undisguised with each passing day, the international situation is becoming extremely tense and the threat of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is becoming even greater.

Blocking the world war and thermonuclear war provocation scheming of the U.S. imperialists through vigorous launching of the struggle to achieve independentization of the whole world, and preserving the peace and security of the world, constitute the most important problem facing mankind at the present time.

The U.S. imperialists are today suffering a severe political, economic and military crisis, and their strength is declining further each day. Under these conditions the

U.S. imperialists are no match on their own for the forces of socialism and antiimperialist independence, and are trying to make use of their lackey nations and cats-paws.

The attempt to quickly secure the dream of world hegemony using the method of setting up stooges and lackeys in proxy aggression and proxy wars is a key strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

As a result, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to drag their allies, stooges and puppets deeper, and in greater numbers, into their war strategy for world hegemony, and at the same time are frantically trying to further bolster their aggressive military blocks, or build new ones, throughout the world.

Specifically, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to build a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, centering on the Korean Peninsula, in northeast Asia, and beyond that, to weave together a new aggressor military block like NATO in the Asia and Pacific region. At the same time, they are further expanding their military bases among their allies, bootlickers and occupied territories. At present U.S. imperialist overseas military bases are found on more than 30 of the world's nations, and number more than 1,500. The U.S. imperialists are using this underlying network of military bases to insanely accelerate their preparations for a new world war against humanity.

It is under conditions where the threat of a new world war and thermonuclear war is increasing with each passing day as a result of the current war policy of the U.S. imperialists that the struggle for the independentization of the whole world must be even more vigorously launched.

In order to more vigorously launch the struggle to achieve the independentization of the whole world, first of all, nations and peoples must cling firmly to their independence.

The concept of independentization of the whole world requires that all nations and peoples vigorously launch the struggle to free themselves from foreign control and domination, establish national independence and attain freedom.

The struggle to attain the independence of nations and peoples is in fact a link in the struggle for independentization of the whole world.

The destiny of nations and peoples is closely tied to the destiny of world revolution, and the independence of nations and peoples will be firmly guaranteed with the independentization of the whole world. The independentization of the whole world is to be attained through the process whereby the independence of nations and peoples is fulfilled—that is to say, the process whereby the ranks of independent nations and peoples are expanded.

Consequently, the struggle to attain the independence of nations and peoples must be strengthened so as to accelerate the cause of independentization of the whole world.

Of importance in safeguarding the independence of nations and peoples at the present time is the thorough embodiment of independence in rejecting and opposing the war policy of the imperialists.

Independence and war of aggression cannot be compatible.

War of aggression is a violent behavior that rudely tramples on the independence of nations and peoples, and threatens the very existence of independent nations. Consequently, in order to protect their independence, all nations and peoples must not permit the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists. All nations and peoples must in particular firmly adhere to an anti-imperialist position in the struggle to turn aside the wicked war provocation of the U.S. imperialists, who would drag the world into the disaster of nuclear war, and must use everything at their disposal to fully demonstrate a real power of influence.

Getting the allies and servant nations of the U.S. imperialists to no longer kowtow to U.S. imperialist war policy, and to embark in the direction of independence, is of key significance in forcing the U.S. imperialists out of nations that serve as their springboards and in denying them their lifelines, and thereby to smash their wicked strategy of war of aggression and war by proxy.

Of particular importance is getting the allies of U.S. imperialism that are under the thumb of the U.S. imperialists—Japan and the NATO nations—to embark on the path of independence. It follows that when Japan and the NATO nations head down the path of independence, the U.S. imperialists will be rendered incapable of starting a war on their own, and a lasting peace will be preserved in Asia and Europe.

In order to achieve the independentization of the whole world, the nonaligned nations, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, must struggle positively to further strengthen and develop their movement.

The Nonaligned Movement is a movement conceived in anti-imperialist struggle to protect independence; the foundation of this movement is opposition to all manner of control and domination on the part of the imperialists, and the following along the path of independence.

The strengthening of unity and solidarity by the Nonaligned Movement under the banner of anti-imperialism constitutes an even more important problem today in light of the situation, when the imperialists are scheming to divide and alienate the developing nations, and make them fight among themselves, so as to fabricate a pretext for new interference and war.

All nonaligned nations must protect the sacred dream of their movement and cooperate and unite with each other according to the principle of mutual benefit and respect, and thereby prevent the imperialists from destroying the anti-imperialist nature of the Nonaligned Movement or dividing the movement by any scheme.

Only by so doing will the Nonaligned Movement be further strengthened and developed as a force of anti-imperialism, and will it be enabled to contribute more positively to the attainment of independentization of the whole world.

The solidarity and unity of the forces of anti-imperialism must also be further strengthened in order to attain the independentization of the whole world.

Achievement of unity among the forces of anti-imperialism is of decisive importance in turning aside the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, achieving a stable peace in the world and building an independent, new world.

The struggle for the independentization of the whole world is a conflict on the world stage between the forces of imperialism and anti-imperialism.

Only through the forging of a collective force by firmly uniting the forces of socialism and the Nonaligned Movement, all progressive forces and peace-loving forces in the world, can the new world war and thermonuclear war provocation schemes of the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, be blocked and smashed.

In addition, support for and solidarity with the antiwar, antinuclear peace-preservation movement must be further strengthened. Today the antiwar, antinuclear peace-preservation movement is playing an enormous role in smashing the new world war [schemes] of the U.S. imperialists. As a result, positive support for and solidarity with the antiwar, antinuclear peace-preservation movement must be provided so that the war schemes of the U.S. imperialists are turned aside everywhere in the world, and so that the struggle to establish non-nuclear zones and peace zones is more vigorously launched.

When all the progressive forces and peoples of the world launch vigorously into the antiwar, antinuclear struggle, the cause of independentization of the whole world will be further advanced and a stable peace and security will be maintained on the globe.

The concept of attaining the independentization of the whole world set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung is a great idea that maps out the future course for building an independent, new world.

The concept of independentization of the whole world captures the hearts of the world's people with its sense of legitimacy and truth, and is of extremely positive utility in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the forces of

anti-imperialist independence on a worldwide scale. Many nations, peoples and progressive elements in the world not only clearly see in this struggle for independentization of the whole world a peaceful and prosperous world of the future reflecting the aspirations of mankind, but are also firmly convinced that this path alone is an effective one for preventing a new world war and preserving peace.

By bringing together in broad fashion all of the progressive and independent forces of our era, the struggle to attain the independentization of the whole world is becoming an extremely broad-based progressive movement, and a powerful, driving force for vigorously advancing the era of independence.

Our people must vigorously launch the struggle to thoroughly embody the concept of independentization of the whole world set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and thereby contribute positively to the cause of blocking a new world war and thermonuclear war, and of maintaining world peace.

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Let Us Further Enhance the Level of Functionaries' Guidance in Accordance With the Demand of the Developing Reality

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 32-36

[Article not translated]

Some Issues for the Development and Perfection of the Socialist Society

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 37-43

[Article by Choe Hak-nae; not translated]

Let Us Further Deepen and Develop the Movement To Follow the Examples of the Unheralded Heroes

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 44-49

[Article by Choe Hak-nae; not translated]

Intensifying External Economic Work Is an Important Requisite for Socialist Economic Construction

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 50-54

[Article by Chon Il-chun]

[Text] During the entire period of leading the socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always put forward the most accurate external economic policies and has wisely led a struggle to realize them.

Because the independent external economic policy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been brilliantly carried out, the external economic relations of our country are being further expanded and developed with each passing day today and great success has been achieved in the external economic work.

Our country, which occupied an insignificant position on the world map for a long time and could not be an independent party in external economic relations, is extensively developing its external economic relations with many countries of the world today on the basis of complete equality and independence, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship, and peace. This is a clear proof of the justness and the indestructible vitality of our party's external economic policy.

Further strengthening and developing the external economic work is of very great significance in successfully carrying out the enormous task of socialist economic construction set for us today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

We recognize that countries should cooperate with each other on the basis of building an independent national economy and that by so doing, the economic cooperation between the countries can be continuously expanded and developed on the basis of complete equality and reciprocity ("Kim Il-song's Selected Works," Vol 19, p 310).

External economic work is the work of conducting economic and technological exchanges and cooperation between countries. Through this work, exchanges of goods and technology, aid and loans, joint collaboration and joint ventures, and various other forms of economic relations between countries are realized.

External economic work is part of realizing external policy, and it is one of the works that all nation-states must carry out for their countries' economic development. The nature and objective of external economic work, as well as the principles and methods of carrying it out, are defined by the class nature and internal economic policy of the state that carries it out. The reactionary ruling ring, especially the modern imperialists, use external economic work as a means of aggression, subjugation, exploitation, and plunder against other countries. On the other hand, the socialist countries and developing countries are carrying out their external economic work with a view to building a self-reliant national economy on the basis of complete equality and the principle of reciprocity.

Strengthening the external economic exchanges and cooperation is an important factor that makes it possible to further accelerate the self-reliant national economic construction.

Since revolution and construction are carried out with a nation-state as a unit, it is a proper and essential requirement that each country build its independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance. Yet the fact that each country builds a self-reliant national economy carrying out its own economic activity on the basis of its own resources and its own people's strength does not mean that it does not require external economic exchanges with other countries.

The national economy of each country is developed through close ties with the economies of other countries. Each country has different natural and economic conditions. The level of production development and scientific and technological development is also different according to each country. Accordingly, the types and quantities of raw materials and products of each country are also different. Such a situation makes it inevitable to exchange various production means, consumer goods, science and technology, and production experience among countries.

Of course, the differences in the economic structures and the economic specialization structures and differences in the production capability and the level of scientific and technological development existing among countries are not invariable; rather, they constantly change. However, this does not mean that such differences make it impossible to conduct international economic cooperation and exchanges among countries. The external economic exchanges to introduce advanced technology and experiences in production necessary for the economic construction of each country and to trade various kinds of products, including raw materials, production facilities, and consumer goods, under the principle of satisfying each other's needs, are absolutely necessary. This is also an important work that should be strengthened and developed on a continuous basis.

Strengthening the external economic work is also a realistic demand of the socialist economic construction of our country, which, at present, has been developed to a high stage.

Today, upholding the chuche-oriented socialist economic construction line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, and under the wise leadership of the party, our people are vigorously waging the struggle to fulfill the 10 major prospective targets of the grand socialist economic construction ahead of schedule and to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific. Under such a situation, many fields of our national economy today urgently need greater quantities of raw materials, materials, and new technology. Among them, there are still many items that are not available or have not been developed in our country. It is not necessarily favorable economically to produce and develop all of these items with our own efforts, nor is it possible to do so.

To fulfill the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in our country ahead of schedule and to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific, it is necessary to extensively introduce new modern technology. Only when we introduce the advanced science and technology from other countries through economic cooperation and joint ventures in conformity with the situation of our country can we rapidly develop our science and technology and vigorously accelerate our socialist economic construction.

Strengthening and developing the external economic work is very important and significant in further deepening the foundation of our self-reliant national economy and in successfully carrying out the vast socialist economic construction work in our country.

Our chuche-oriented external economic policy has been outstandingly implemented under the wise leadership of our party. As a result, in recent years great successes have been achieved in the external economic work of our country.

Among other things, the economic cooperation and exchanges with socialist countries have been developed at a high stage.

Strengthening the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries with preferential significance attached to socialist markets in the world is precisely the consistent principle adhered to by our party.

The economic and technological cooperation and exchanges among socialist countries constitute one of the important ways to strengthen friendship and cohesion with socialist countries and to accelerate the economic construction of each socialist country. Therefore, this is why our party and the government of the Republic have always and consistently maintained the policy of strengthening and developing economic cooperation and exchanges with socialist countries.

In particular, the historic visits by a party and state delegation led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Europe in 1984 made great contributions to providing a firm foundation for further expanding and developing our country's economic cooperation and exchanges with these socialist countries. Thanks to the correct external economic policy of our party, the economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with socialist countries have been very active. Last year alone, numerous economic agreements and contracts in the fields of resource surveys, development, and utilization; new power sources; and the electronic and machine industries were signed between our country and socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. In addition to

this, our country concluded long-term trade agreements with some other socialist countries and reached agreements with these countries to take measures to strengthen trade with them.

Such successes, an outcome of the economic cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries, are a brilliant fruition of our party's external economic policy, which attaches priority significance to the world's socialist markets.

Another success resulting from the implementation of our party's external economic policy is that our country's cooperative economic relations with the developing countries are now strengthening and developing onto a high stage.

It is our party's important principle maintained in the external economic work to positively help the developing countries, including the nonaligned countries, build a new society on the basis of the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy on South-South cooperation, our party and the government of the Republic are developing various forms of cooperative economic relations with many developing countries in the world. In the past period, our country has built nearly 70 plant facilities, including plants, irrigation facilities, and public buildings in nearly 30 developing countries and helped some 50 developing countries, as sincerely as we could, by sending some 5,000 technicians and specialists to these countries. Our country and these countries have broadly organized collaboration and joint ventures in the agricultural field in recent years.

Our country's assistance to the developing countries, which have set out to build a new society—unselfish assistance based on the noble spirit of internationalism—is greatly encouraging the struggle of the peoples in these countries.

We are now facing an important task to further solidify the foundation for self-reliant national economy and to vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction by further expanding and strengthening external economic work in conformity with the practical demands of socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: ..We will make efforts to expand and develop economic and technological cooperation with the fraternal countries based on the principles of complete equality and reciprocity and the principle of the proletarian internationalism. ("Kim Il-song's Selected Works," Vol 20, p 422)

An important problem arising in developing external economic work onto a new high stage at present is to effect an upsurge in production in all domains of the national economy before anything else.

A nation's strong economic strength is material foundation that enables the country to develop external economic exchanges. Only when economic exchanges with other countries are conducted on the basis of a self-reliant national economy can the country retain its sovereignty and the principle of equality and reciprocity in external economic relations.

All functionaries and working people should stage a vigorous struggle for increasing production, upholding the economic construction tasks put forth by the great leader in his New Year's address this year. In particular, they should normalize production at a high stage and rapidly increase production of export goods by concentrating efforts on the mining industry, the metallurgical industry, and the electric industry—industries that play a great role in the development of the national economy and in external economic exchanges.

Exports mean production. Increasing exports is an indispensable condition for the expansion of various forms of economic exchange. It also is a precondition for settling payments incurred in economic exchanges with other countries. This being the case, only when exports are increased by the maximum mobilization and utilization of the economic potentials can the country raise its ability to conduct international payments and push ahead with economic exchanges with other countries on its own initiative. All domains and units of the national economy should strengthen the economic capital in all aspects so as to make our country further develop economic exchanges between our country and other countries by increasing export goods.

An important question in developing external economic work onto a higher stage at present is actively realizing economic collaboration and joint ventures with other countries.

Actively realizing economic collaboration in many ways is of very great significance in carrying out economic exchanges with foreign countries in a broad and deep manner.

Economic collaboration is a form of international cooperative work through which countries carry out production by pooling mechanical equipment, technology, raw materials, resources, semiproducts, land, and manpower. A main purpose of economic collaboration is to organize effective production by introducing advanced technology from partner countries in collaboration and by utilizing advantageous production factors. Since it takes as a precondition the joint utilization of economically advantageous production factors and advanced technology which is relatively developed in countries concerned, economic collaboration among countries has very high economic effectiveness. Therefore, economic collaboration is one of the important means that make it possible to rationally utilize human and material resources in our country and elevate the level of the modernization of the national economy onto a higher level.

Our country has a solid foundation for the mechanical industry and abundant iron ore resources. If we collaborate with other countries by utilizing these favorable conditions, we can produce high-quality mechanical products and equipment at low cost. Furthermore, if we collaborate with the countries which have experience and technology in exploring, developing, and mining various kinds of nonferrous metals, nonmetallic minerals, and rare metals, this collaboration will be advantageous to the economic development of our country and benefit the economies of other countries as well.

Actively realizing joint ventures with other countries through economic collaboration is of great significance in expanding economic exchanges with foreign countries.

Joint ventures are a form of international enterprise organization in which many countries jointly run enterprises, into which they jointly invest capital, and are distributed in proportion to the amount of investment. Actively realizing joint ventures with other countries is of great significance in introducing advanced production and management technology and supplementing needed production factors.

Our party and the government of the Republic adopted a chuche-oriented joint venture law and have taken measures to actively encourage joint ventures with other countries. Since the Joint Venture Law was proclaimed in our country, countries requesting joint ventures with our country have increased with each passing day. In the past 1 year alone, the organization of joint venture firms in dozens of areas has been pushed ahead. Contracts have already been signed in not a few areas, and are ushering in the stage of practical execution.

Those fields and units that carry out external economic work should make active efforts to accelerate economic collaboration and joint ventures with other countries in conformity with the realistic demands of economic construction in our country.

First of all, economic collaboration with the socialist countries should be expanded and developed.

The socialist countries are countries of class brothers struggling for the common cause of socialist and communist construction. In addition, the economies of the socialist countries are rapidly developing in a planned manner without going through crises and fluctuation. Therefore, economic collaboration among socialist countries assumes a cooperative nature because it is an economic exchange among class brothers fighting for common ideals and purposes. Furthermore, all terms of transactions are reciprocal and favorable.

If economic collaboration is widely carried out between our country and the socialist countries under the condition in which science and technology have rapidly developed and ultramodern scientific and technological successes have been attained in the socialist countries, we can even further elevate the level of the modernization of our country's national economy and further accelerate economic development.

To successfully realize economic collaboration with the socialist countries, we should scientifically calculate the economic potentials of our country and the effectiveness of investment and realize collaboration first in areas urgently needed for economic development.

We should extensively conduct economic cooperation and joint ventures with the socialist countries as well as the developing countries.

In particular, it is important to conduct cooperation and joint ventures with the developing countries in the agricultural field. The economic situation and the food situation, in particular, in the developing countries are very difficult. This being the case, we should provide economic and technological assistance to the agriculture of the developing countries so that these countries can attain self-reliance in food. This is very important and significant in further strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution and in realizing South-South cooperation.

Through the course of cooperation and joint ventures in agriculture with the developing countries we can provide our agricultural technology and experiences to these countries and, at the same time, train agricultural technicians for these countries. We can also develop new farm methods and seeds by pooling efforts between agricultural scientists and technicians of our country and the developing countries.

If agricultural collaboration and joint ventures between our country and the developing countries are actively pushed ahead in such a way that our country provides agricultural technology, experience in farm work, and the means of agricultural technology, while the developing countries provide farm land and labor, this will be conducive to the developing countries in eliminating the backwardness in their agricultural technology and in resolving their food problem with their own efforts; at the same time, our country will resolve the problem of acquiring raw materials and materials necessary for the development of our national economy and for the promotion of our people's livelihood from these countries.

What is important in extensively conducting economic collaboration and joint ventures with the developing countries is to correctly select the countries with which to conduct collaboration and joint ventures, to wisely make contracts with them, taking economic effectiveness into consideration, and to correctly implement contracts.

To develop external economic work into a new high stage, it is important to thoroughly abide by the principle of credibility first. Credibility constitutes the prerequisite for the development of external economic work. It is also a firm guarantee for economic exchanges under the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Without thoroughly abiding by credibility in external economic exchange work, we cannot constantly expand foreign markets, nor can we enhance our dignity and prestige in the international community.

To thoroughly abide by credibility in the economic exchanges with foreign countries, we should abide by the obligations of contracts that our country has made with foreign countries. At the same time, we should not only enhance the quality of our export goods, but should also thoroughly meet the date of goods deliver.

Deeply studying and being well versed in the international economic situation and trends and the overseas economy is very important in strengthening and developing our external economic work. Today's reality in which economic exchanges among countries have become very complicated and are briskly conducted in various forms urgently demands that functionaries in the external economic work field have deep knowledge regarding international economic relations and the economic situation in foreign countries. Without scientific studies on international economic relations and the economic situation in foreign countries, our external economic work cannot be properly carried out with a view to the future.

To correctly conduct external economic work, we should deeply grasp and know not only international economic relations, including the structures of world markets, the trends of international trade, and future prospects, but also the economic policies and the economic development level of foreign countries, their economic structures, and their natural resources.

The study of international economic relations and foreign economies should be briskly conducted not only among functionaries in the fields concerned but also among other cadres and working-level functionaries.

By upholding the party's intent and demand regarding the further development of external economic work in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and by more briskly conducting economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with the socialist countries as well as other foreign countries, all functionaries should make active efforts to expedite the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction and to further promote the standard of our people's living.

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The Light Industry Revolution Is a Glorious Undertaking in Improving the Material Lives of the People

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 55-59

[Article by Yi Kil-tu]

[Text] Taking total responsibility for the destiny of the people and providing them with a more independent and creative life constitute the sacred mission undertaken by our party. Taking the continuous improvement of the people's standard of living as the supreme principle of party efforts, our party has struggled positively at each period and stage of revolutionary development to advance the interests of the people. For our party, there is no other more glorious task than protecting the interests of the people and serving them, and there is no more important task than improving the people's standard of living.

Today, when our revolution is being vigorously launched on the new and higher stage of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, our party is providing revolutionary organization and leadership for the struggle to undertake the light industry revolution to raise the people's standard of living to the next stage.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In order to improve the people's standard of living, a light industry revolution must be undertaken. Only by undertaking a light industry revolution in order to produce a large volume of various high-quality consumer goods can the people's lives be made more abundant and civilized."

Based on the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and the correct policies of the party, our people today fully enjoy a happy life in which no one is worried about food, clothing or shelter. This represents one of the proud achievements and shining successes attained by our party in the struggle to build socialism and communism. As socialist construction advances to higher stages, the people demand a better life. In order to satisfy the wishes of the people and provide them with a more abundant and civilized life, the light industry revolution must be continued, along with the development of agriculture and the fishing industry, so as to continuously increase consumer goods production.

The light industry revolution is a proud struggle to decisively increase the variety and volume of consumer goods in a short period of time, and to improve their quality, so as to completely satisfy the increasing demand of the people for consumer goods.

The fact that as society advances the patterns of consumption of the people become more complex and varied is a phenomenon that inevitably arises in the socialist society. There may be either a need for a large volume of the same consumer good or there may not be such a need, and even the tastes of those who want it are different. There are differences in the consumer goods wanted by laborers, farmers and office workers and in the needs and preferences of men and women, old and young, and habits of food, clothing and consumption differ depending on the locality. If the daily increasing standard of living requirements of all members of society and the people of all regions of the nation are to be satisfied in a timely manner and a prosperous and civilized material life to be provided to them, it is important that the variety and quantity of consumer goods be increased and their quality improved.

Consumer goods by their very nature are extremely varied, and this becomes even more the case as science and technology are developed. Only by increasing the variety and quantity of daily necessities in a manner suited to the characteristics of consumer goods and to the consumption patterns of the workers can they be provided with a better life. With the undertaking of the light industry revolution so as to produce more and better daily necessity items, such as attractive and utilitarian products and tasty, nutritious foodstuffs, the material needs of the workers in their daily lives can be fully satisfied and their material standard of living can be improved to a higher level.

Launching the light industry revolution constitutes an important political task that constantly demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system and gives the people a sense of national worth and revolutionary pride.

While the superiority of the socialist system is evident in various sectors of social existence, it is demonstrated in its most concentrated form by the state taking total responsibility and providing for the material and cultural lives of the people. If the true superiority of our nation's socialist system, in which the popular masses are the masters of all things and all things in the society are there to serve the people, is to be continuously demonstrated, their standard of living must be decisively improved to make it possible for them to fully enjoy an independent and creative life not just in a political sense, but also in a material sense. By making it possible to provide a variety of quality consumer goods, the light industry revolution reinforces the peoples' position as masters of state and society, and makes it possible for them to fully enjoy an independent and creative life in the material sector.

A happy life for the people is an important factor in inculcating in them a sense of national worth and revolutionary pride.

It is through an abundant and civilized material and cultural life that the people come to reflect more deeply on the wisdom, capabilities and boundless strength of their own nation, to be possessed of revolutionary pride and the value of struggle, and to become infused with the firm resolution to devote themselves for the bright future of socialism and communism. Consequently, if the people's sense of national worth and revolutionary pride is to be increased, it is important that their material standard of living be continuously improved. By making it possible to make the workers' material standard of living more abundant and civilized in a short period of time, and to continue to improve to a new and higher level, the light industry revolution positively spurs them on to the grand struggle to build socialism and communism with a sense of national worth and revolutionary pride.

Thorough implementation of our party's light industry revolution guidelines has extremely great significance in further accelerating socialist economic construction by fully demonstrating the revolutionary zeal of the workers.

Devoting their all to party, leader, fatherland and revolution, today our nation's workers, possessed of the high ideological resolve to work, are positively demonstrating their labor activism on all fronts of socialist construction. The high revolutionary zeal and labor activism of the workers constitute a powerful driving force for accelerating socialist construction.

An important problem associated with getting the workers to continuously manifest revolutionary zeal and labor activism so as to continue to accelerate socialist economic construction is that of focusing efforts on light industry in order to increase consumer goods production while at the same time strengthening ideological indoctrination work. Only by strengthening ideological indoctrination while also increasing consumer goods production can our party's long-held principle of giving absolute priority to political and moral incentives, while correctly integrating material incentives, be thoroughly embodied, and can the productive zeal of the workers be positively stimulated.

With the waging of the light industry revolution and the resulting production in a manner suited to the developing situation of numerous consumer goods for the workers, including a variety of high-quality garments and clothing, tasty and nutritious food and modern daily-use goods, the workers have been filled with the desire to repay with loyalty the enormous benevolence of the glorious party that has provided them with such a happy life today, and, overflowing with revolutionary zeal and labor activism, have vigorously accelerated production and construction. The problems faced by our party today—that of concentrating on key industries and rail transportation while increasing production of grain and marine products, as well as that of attaining even higher

prospective targets in economic construction—are ultimately closely connected with the light industry revolution. When the party's grand plan for concentrating great effort on light industry this year and in the next few years so as to raise the people's standard of living to the next level is fulfilled, it will be possible for continuous miracles and innovations to be created in socialist economic construction and for the economic might of the nation to be enormously strengthened.

All of this clearly demonstrates the fact that the party's guidelines on waging a light industry revolution are revolutionary and scientific guidelines that correctly reflect the inevitability of the development of a socialist society and the actual demands of revolutionary development in our nation.

Under the wise leadership of the party, today in our nation the struggle to wage the light industry revolution to assure production for the workers of a variety of consumer goods is being vigorously launched.

The underlying principle resolutely adhered to by our party in waging the light industry revolution is that of satisfying the daily needs of the people by increasing production of consumer goods using our own resources, strength and technology. At each period and stage of socialist construction our party has set forth concrete methods for producing consumer goods using our own resources, technology and strength, and has wisely led the struggle to implement them. During just the recent years that the light industry revolution has been underway our party has modernized those light industry factories that were already in existence, built numerous new light industry factories and further strengthened the overall material and technological foundation of light industry. While striving to assure that the conditions for production in light industry factories were given priority, and at the same time seeing to it that there was specialization in production of light industrial products, our party undertook the wise step of having daily necessities produced in volume by factories, enterprises and neighborhood work teams in various sectors of the people's economy.

The result of our party exerting great effort in waging the light industry revolution has been the opening of bright prospects for substantively increasing consumer goods production.

We must maintain the successes already achieved while at the same time more vigorously launching the light industry revolution so as to decisively increase consumer goods production, and thereby rapidly bring the people's standard of living up to the level envisioned by the party. The problem of further improving the people's standard of living is an extremely important undertaking in the victorious advance of revolution and construction. We must mobilize all conditions and potentials to the maximum to thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"We must thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution to bring about a new turning point in the production of consumer goods."

The most important thing in thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution is for all functionaries and workers to have the correct viewpoint concerning this undertaking.

Possession of the correct viewpoint concerning the light industry revolution is a prerequisite for successfully carrying it out. Only by facing the revolutionary task at hand with the correct viewpoint and position can one firmly possess the resolve to unconditionally accept it and carry it out to completion, and can one strive positively for its implementation. Likewise, in carrying out the light industry revolution, success or failure depends in large part on the extent to which functionaries and workers are cognizant of the will of the party.

The party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution stem from the grand plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sacred will of the party to provide our people with a more abundant and civilized material and cultural life. The light industry revolution is not simply an economic exercise to increase consumer goods production, but rather an important political undertaking to provide the workers with the material means for maintaining their actual position as masters of state and society. It is not only a struggle to satisfy the increasing and proper standard of living requirements of the people, but also an extremely urgent revolutionary task intended to solidify the socialist system and fully demonstrate its superiority. Consequently, all functionaries and workers must fully understand the importance and significance of the light industry revolution and work together positively for its successful conduct.

Of particular importance is for functionaries and workers of the light industry sector, possessed of the correct viewpoint toward the light industry revolution, to enhance their responsibility and role.

In order for functionaries and workers of the light industry sector to be fully imbued with the self-consciousness that they are the masters directly responsible for the light industry revolution, and to fully discharge the responsibility that has been given to them, they must at all times think creatively, boldly plan all work and launch it effectively. Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they must search out and mobilize all reserves and potentials to the maximum—including the use of their own equipment to better solve problems and the fabrication of fuel and materials, find those

things that are in short supply and make that which they lack, thereby carrying out to completion the party's guidelines on the light industry revolution.

Also of importance in thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution is for economic guidance functionaries to properly conduct the work of organization and guidance.

The key to success in any undertaking depends greatly on the proper conduct of organization and guidance work. Without meticulous attention being paid to the work of organization and guidance, no revolutionary task can be carried out in a timely manner. It follows that the light industry revolution, which must produce in volume and variety the consumer goods needed by the people to eat, wear and use, as well as improve their quality to the maximum level, cannot be expected to achieve good results without the proper carrying out of organization and guidance.

Economic guidance functionaries should thoroughly guard themselves against falling prey to grumbling about conditions, treating their work irresponsibly, and against giving rise to the phenomenon of expediency, and should positively display a deep sense of party, a working class orientation and a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to the people in setting correct objectives for the light industry revolution and in carrying them out using annihilation battle methods.

The process of waging the light industry revolution is definitely not simple, and during this process it is possible that a variety of difficult and complex problems will arise. As difficult and complex problems do arise, economic guidance functionaries must isolate the focal points and go among the masses to vigorously launch political work and, based on a concrete understanding of the underlying situation, effectively solve each and every problem utilizing cogent organizational work and skilled command. Guidance functionaries charged with economic work must in particular take the stand that they are the masters responsible for the people's standard of living, putting out enormous effort to assuring that priority is given to providing the resources, fuel and materials needed in consumer goods production, to operating all light industry factories at full capacity, and to normalizing production at a high level.

Consumer goods are extremely diverse and varied, and the circumstances in each light industry factory and enterprise are different. Functionaries of provincial economic guidance organs must further enhance their responsibility and role so as to carry out organizational guidance work using diversified and concrete methods in a manner suited to the circumstances and conditions of their own sector and unit. Only by so doing can the mission of guidance functionaries be fulfilled and can the complex tasks arising in the light industry revolution be successfully carried out.

If the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution are to be thoroughly implemented, it is important that raw materials bases be properly managed and that raw materials production be increased.

The light industry production capability that has been established in our nation is today extremely large. The problem of operating the powerful light industry factories established during past periods through the self-reliance and hard work of our people at full capacity is closely linked with just how good a supply of raw materials and resources is maintained. When a full supply of raw materials and resources is maintained, it is possible to continue to normalize production at a high level and to produce a variety of quality consumer goods in large volume.

The mission of the chemical industry in the maintenance of a good raw materials base and assuring a full supply of raw materials is extremely critical. Only through development of the chemical industry can volume production of raw materials and resources essential to light industry, such as cotton, synthetic rubber and plastics, be maintained and light industry factories operated at full capacity. In this sense, it can be said that the light industry revolution is one in the same with the chemical revolution. It must be fully understood within the chemical industry sector that success or failure in the light industry revolution depends in great part on its own [the chemical industry's] struggle, and there must be an effort to create new synthetic textiles production bases, to further expand the production capacity of existing synthetic textile factories, and to operate all chemical facilities at full capacity, so as to produce more chemical products, such as synthetic textiles, vinyl chloride and synthetic rubber, and more of various types of supplementary materials, pharmaceuticals and paint.

Along with large-scale light industry raw materials bases, it is important to properly establish medium- and small-scale light industry materials bases in every locale. Only when medium- and small-scale raw materials bases are established in every locale can there be increased production of a variety of the light industry goods needed in daily living. Medium- and small-scale light industry materials bases, including ironware materials bases and medium- and small-scale chemical plants that produce chemical products, must be established in large numbers in various sectors and regions of the people's economy, and daily necessities production shops must be organized on a greater scale in a manner suited to their own situations.

In addition, saltworks areas should be increased and production methods improved so as to substantially increase salt production. The extractive industry, metallurgical industry and machine industry sectors must faithfully provide the coal, steel and machinery needed in the light industry sector, and the rail transport sector must assure that they are delivered on time.

Vigorous launching of the technology revolution is an important method for thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on waging the light industry revolution.

The technology revolution is today a basic link in the economic development of our nation, and in it is also found one of the links in successfully carrying out the light industry revolution. Upholding the decision of the 11th Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we must vigorously launch the technology revolution so as to completely solve the scientific and technological problems arising in light industrial development.

The most important problem that must be solved through launching the technology revolution in the light industry sector is that of increasing the variety, volume and quality of consumer goods using our nation's natural resources. All scientists and technicians of the light industry sector must fully solve the scientific and technological problems arising in increasing the variety, quantity and quality of consumer goods in the same manner as those scientists of the Light Industry Academy of Science made it possible to solve the problem of clothing for our people, using our own chuche textile, by figuring out how to fabricate various types of cloth, including high-grade western-style fabrics, using vinalon textiles.

In addition, creative cooperation between scientists, technicians and workers must be strengthened and an effort made for the broad masses to participate positively in the technological innovation movement. The fact that the scientific and technical problems solved through the wisdom of worker-inventors contribute more than a little to the economic development of the nation proves that, when the technical innovation movement is launched on a mass scale, a new turning point can also be reached in the light industry revolution. Workers of the light industry sector must take the position that they are the masters of production and launch vigorously and self-consciously into the struggle to achieve innovation in technology.

The undertaking of the light industry revolution that we must accomplish today is extremely difficult and complex. However, to the extent that we have the wise leadership of the leader and the party, popular masses that have rallied firmly around the head of the party, and a strong foundation of modern light industry, we will be able to successfully carry out this undertaking.

All functionaries and workers must launch vigorously into the struggle to carry out the light industry revolution, and thereby brilliantly fulfill the grand plan of the party to provide the people with a more abundant and civilized material standard of living.

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Agriculture-First-and-Foremost—A Key Principle Adhered To by Our Party
4/1090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 60-64

[Article by Kim Pyong-hun]

[Text] Today our people are vigorously launching the struggle to occupy the 15 million-ton grain height, one of the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The struggle to occupy the 15 million-ton grain height is a glorious and proud struggle to continuously increase agricultural production so as to fully solve the problem of rice needed for economic development and the people's standard of living, and to establish a strong agricultural production foundation suitable for a completely victorious socialist society.

Normalization of agricultural production is an extremely important task linked with improving the people's standard of living, accelerating socialist construction and strengthening the independence of the nation and the people. Only when the party of the working class, which accepts taking care of the lives of the working masses in a responsible manner as an important mission, correctly leads the struggle for agricultural production can it better provide the workers, who have become the masters of state and society, with independent and creative material living conditions, and can it vigorously spur on the building of socialism and communism.

Given the importance of agricultural production in the building of socialism and communism, our party set forth the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost at an early stage, and has wisely led the struggle to develop agriculture.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In the past our party set forth the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost in order to increase agricultural production, and focused deep attention on adhering to it from start to finish."

The principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost set forth by our party has as its fundamental content the recognition that rice constitutes the most important and highest priority link that must be forged in building socialism and communism, and the concentration of effort in doing so. This requires that the entire party, the whole country and all the people focus their primary attention on agriculture and exert maximum effort in agricultural production so as to first solve those problems that arise therein.

Adherence to the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost derives as a matter of course from the supreme principle of our party's actions to continuously improve the people's standard of living.

Continuous improvement of the people's standard of living is the supreme principle of our party's actions. The objective of our party's struggle to carry out various stages of revolutionary tasks and to build socialism and communism as it has come down the path of arduous struggle has likewise been to fulfill the independent aspirations and needs of the working masses and to create a happy material life for them to enjoy as masters of state and society.

That which is most important in the material lives of the workers is the problem of food, and the foundation for solving this problem is the production of much rice. Rice is one of the most important material means for sustaining the physical life of people and for maintaining the independent, creative actions and happy way of life of the workers. Consequently, putting effort into agricultural production so as to fully solve the food problem is an extremely important requirement for our party as it struggles to provide an abundant and civilized life for the workers.

Increasing agricultural production has tremendous utility not only in providing the workers with a happy life, but also in accelerating the building of socialism and communism.

Agriculture is one of the two primary sectors. Accelerating agricultural production to increase the production of agricultural products, including grain, constitutes the basic condition for satisfying the continuously increasing demand of light industry for raw materials and that of the maturing industrial population for foodstuffs. In continuously increasing agricultural production, we have been able to improve the people's standard of living and spur on their creative positivism, to maintain harmonious development of industry and agriculture, and to more vigorously accelerate overall socialist economic construction. Only by putting effort into agriculture to increase grain production can we brilliantly implement our party's slogan to fulfill the principle of communism based on the supply of rice, and thereby be capable of distributing rice to the people in accordance with their needs and of successfully building a communist society.

Furthermore, under conditions where the imperialists are using food as a weapon to interfere in the internal affairs of developing nations and infringe upon their independence, putting effort into agricultural production to increase grain production becomes an extremely important problem.

Today the imperialist nations, centering on the U.S. imperialists, are using the agricultural and food crises of many of the world's nations to even more nakedly carry out their acts of aggression and plunder. At present 1

billion of the earth's population, lacking even the minimum caloric intake to sustain life, suffer from starvation and malnutrition, and every year 300,000-400,000 people starve to death. Due to famine, more than a few developing nations rely on enormous imports of food every year. According to statistics, imports of food by developing nations amounted to 33.5 million tons in 1970, but this had increased to 78.7 million tons in 1980 and is projected to rise to 120-145 million tons by 1990. Taking advantage of the food crisis being suffered by developing nations, the imperialists, under the pretext of "food assistance," are increasing political pressure on these nations and wickedly scheming to tighten the noose of neo-colonialism.

The U.S. imperialists in particular have brandished their "food weapon," scheming wickedly to intensify their plundering of the colonies under their control and to tighten the noose of exploitation. Taking advantage of the catastrophic agricultural crisis being suffered by South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are using food as bait for intensifying their colonial domination and economic exploitation. According to statistics printed by a South Korean publication, grain production in South Korea dropped from 10.47 million sok [1 sok = 5.12 bushels] in 1977 to 9.29 million sok in 1982. The result has been that the percentage of self-sufficiency in grain dropped markedly from 72.6 percent to 42.2 percent during 1978-1983. As a result of the decline in the percentage of self-sufficiency, South Korean grain imports, which were 3.6 million tons in 1978, rapidly increased to 7.26 million tons last year. Were it not for the import of more than 1.2-fold of the volume of grain produced, South Korea would be one of the primary famine areas in the world. Taking advantage of this daily worsening food crisis in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a market for their surplus agricultural products and are further intensifying their control and domination of South Korea.

All of the facts demonstrate that without development of one's own agriculture, dependency on and subordination to other nations cannot be avoided. Therefore, putting effort into agricultural development to increase agricultural production constitutes important work in establishing a strong material foundation to maintain the independence of nation and people.

Sizing up the future of revolutionary development with clairvoyant wisdom and peerless scientific perception, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle to develop agricultural production from the initial days of building a new society. In particular, it was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, going into the 1970's, personally stood at the head of the agricultural front to take the lead in getting the entire party, the whole nation and all the people to put effort into agricultural production in order to implement the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost, and in so doing charted a new and epoch-making path in the history of our nation's agricultural development.

The result of the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost having been brilliantly implemented under the wise leadership of party and leader has been that, in our nation, irrigationization and electrification of the rural economy were completed long ago, and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy are being vigorously promoted, so that the material and technical foundation of the rural economy has been firmly laid. With the brilliant solution of the food problem through continuous increases in grain production, our nation has been transformed from a grain-deficient nation to a grain-surplus nation. This glowing success achieved in our nation's agricultural development vividly proves the legitimacy and vitality of our party's principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost, and demonstrates that when the party's agricultural policy is thoroughly implemented, continuous upsurges in agricultural production are possible.

Today, when socialist economic construction is being vigorously pushed onto a new and higher stage, we are faced with the glorious task of continuing to hold fast to the party's principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost and of further increasing grain production, thereby completely solving the problem of food for the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, pointed out the following:

"In order to improve the people's standard of living, first of all, proper responsibility must be taken for agriculture.

"Only by taking proper responsibility for agriculture can a variety of agricultural products, including grain, be produced in volume so as to solve the problem of food for the people."

Of importance in thoroughly implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost to increase agricultural production is, first of all, decisively increasing investment in the rural economic sector to strengthen its material and technological foundation.

The principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost requires the concentration of effort in agriculture. Whether or not to concentrate efforts in agriculture clearly derives from the question of how much investment is made in the rural economic sector. Without an increase in investment, the material and technological foundation of the rural economy cannot be strengthened and agricultural production cannot be continuously increased.

Investment in the rural economic sector is an important guarantee for making it possible to quickly achieve the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

First, it is important that large volumes of fertilizer be produced and supplied to rural areas. Fertilizer is in fact rice. Without application of fertilizer, the tillable land in our nation, with its long history of cultivation, will absolutely not support increased production. The readjustment and strengthening of fertilizer plants in a timely manner and the operation of their equipment at full capacity, so as to produce and supply to the rural areas a large volume of various types of fertilizers that are suited to the nation's soil conditions and biological characteristics of the crops, is a prerequisite.

In addition, only with the production of a variety of high-capacity farm equipment, including tractors, and their supply to the rural area can the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy be attained so as to make it possible to reduce differences in farm labor and industrial labor, liberate farmers from arduous labor and continuously increase agricultural production.

The tractor is the most important means of labor in agricultural production, and the number of tractors available is the standard for determining the level of agricultural mechanization. In our nation today tractors perform a variety of agricultural functions, including plowing, seeding, weeding, harvesting and hauling. By providing rural areas with tractors alone it is possible to significantly increase the mechanization ratio of agricultural sector. Therefore, it is a critical requirement that tractor factories be operated at full capacity so as to increase production and fabricate spare parts, thereby increasing the rate of operation of tractors.

When large numbers of a variety of high-capacity, medium- and small-sized farm machinery, including seeders, transplanters, rice cutters and threshers, as well as trailing farm equipment, are produced and supplied to rural areas, mechanization of agriculture can be accelerated. Investment in rural areas must be increased to make it possible to also enhance farm machinery repair capabilities and to provide adequate supplies of farming materials and goods, such as oil and herbicides.

Also of importance in thoroughly implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost is positively increasing the area of farmland.

The volume of agricultural production is determined by the area of farmland and crop yield. That being the case, correctly combining the use of these two key factors constitutes an important problem in increasing agricultural production.

In agriculture, where land is the basic means of production and the production process itself is the process of self-propagation of crops, the amount and fertility of farmland has enormous impact on agricultural production. Only by increasing the area of farmland can the material basis be provided for making it possible to continuously increase agricultural production. In our nation today, where the rural technological revolution is

being vigorously promoted and chuche farming methods are being thoroughly implemented so that agricultural production has been intensified to a high degree, and grain yield per chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] has been increased to a very high level, the basic method for increasing grain production is that of decisively increasing land area for farming.

The work where primary effort must be exerted in increasing land area for farming is the campaign to reclaim tideland and find new land. In accordance with the policy requirements of our party, we must concretely plan and coordinate the work of tideland reclamation in order to vigorously promote it, and establish practical measures for immediately tilling the soil. At the same time, under conditions where there is more than a little potential land available for use in farming in our nation, the campaign to find new land must be vigorously launched on the mass level. To do so, it is important that land to be targeted for reclamation be correctly surveyed, the objectives for reclaiming it be precisely set, and labor and equipment brought together, so as to find a large amount of new land.

Increasing the land use ratio is one of the basic means of increasing grain production in our nation, where the tillable area is limited. When the land use ratio is increased, significant increases in agricultural production can be achieved with just the existing farmland. In increasing the land use ratio, it is important to increase to the maximum the area devoted to high-yield crops, such as corn in particular. Functionaries of the agricultural sector should readjust crop distributions, increase yields and tighten control over land use, thereby substantially increasing the production of such high-yield crops as corn.

Also of importance in implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost is the thorough embodiment of the chuche farming method.

The chuche farming method is a scientific method for tilling the soil in a manner suited to the climate of our nation and the biological characteristics of the plants, and is an intensive farming method for intensifying agricultural production to a high degree based on modern science and technology. When farming is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method, it is possible to produce high and stable yields, regardless of any adverse climatic conditions, and to continuously increase agricultural production.

A good demonstration of this is the corn growing experience last year of Sogok Cooperative Farm in Sinhung County, South Hamgyong Province. Even under extremely adverse conditions where the majority of the land for corn is on a slope, Sogok Cooperative Farm tilled the land correctly in accordance with the chuche farming method, producing more than an average of 9.9 tons of corn per chongbo and succeeding in fulfilling 117 percent of their corn production plan. This success is a

practical demonstration of the fact that, when the chuche farming method is more thoroughly implemented, grain production can be continuously increased even under adverse natural and climatic conditions.

In order to correctly engage in farming in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method, the principle of the right crop in the right season and the right crop in the right place must be thoroughly observed. It is particularly important that the strains of corn and rice, which are key crops in our nation, are properly distributed in accordance with the characteristics of the region, plot and with their own biological characteristics, and that corn seeding and rice transplanting are done in a quality manner in the right season.

Thorough establishment of a scientific fertilizer system and application of fertilizer in accordance with it is one of the key requirements of the chuche farming method. Only by correctly determining the amount of fertilizer based on soil conditions and the biological characteristics of crops in each region, and applying fertilizer in accordance with scientific and technical principles, can its effectiveness be maximized and agricultural production be increased. The work of applying large amounts of compost and mineral-based fertilizers to fields to increase fertility must also be positively launched.

The correct establishment of a plant hybridization system and the proper carrying out of the work of improving strains constitute an extremely important problem in implementing the chuche farming method. Under conditions in our nation, where land area is limited and a high level of intensification of agricultural production has been attained, only by properly carrying out the work of hybridization in order to generate a large number of new strains with high productivity can grain production be increased. Scientists and technicians of the agricultural sector should concentrate in particular on corn hybridization research so as to rapidly develop good strains of corn that are suited to the climatic conditions of our nation and are capable of producing high and stable yields despite any unfavorable climatic or natural conditions.

Also of importance in thoroughly implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost to increase agricultural production is the task of making agriculture management scientific and rational.

Only when agriculture is managed scientifically and rationally can waste of labor, materials and money be eliminated and the overall production process be carried out smoothly, and can the objective of socialist agricultural management of achieving maximum economic benefit with limited expenditures be attained, so as to rapidly develop agricultural production.

Functionaries of the agricultural sector must see to it that guidance and administration are properly planned and supervised so that agricultural management efforts are

carried out in accordance with the requirements of objectivity. Of particular importance in this regard at the present time is for the superiority of the chuche-type agricultural guidance system to be further demonstrated, for enterprise-type guidance on the part of county cooperative farm management committees to be put into practical use, and for the work team bonus system and sub-workteam management system, the vitality of which has been continuously demonstrated, to be properly utilized. At the same time, the struggle to place management activities on a new, scientific foundation must be positively launched by modernizing economic computations associated with agriculture and broadly applying advanced technology and techniques. In so doing, overall agricultural management, from management of land and production facilities to production organization and financial management, must be carried out scientifically and rationally, with production being accelerated at a rapid pace.

An important guarantee for thoroughly implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production is for the entire party, the whole nation and all the people to rush forward to vigorously support agriculture with material technology and manpower.

When functionaries and workers of the various sectors of the people's economy, including the machine industry and chemical industry, maintain volume and quality production of such farming machinery and implements as tractors, trucks, rice transplanters and rice cutters, and responsibly assure production of a variety of farm goods, such as fertilizer, herbicides and steel, greater innovations are achieved in agricultural production. In addition, only when the functionaries and workers of all organs and enterprises rush forward as one and use their manpower to support the rural areas during the seasons for rice transplanting, cultivating and harvesting, can time-sensitive agricultural work be finished in a quality manner in the proper season.

The proper carrying out of farming this year is of extremely great significance in implementing the principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost to normalize agricultural production. Functionaries and workers of the rural economic sector must responsibly carry out all their work, possessed on the attitude that they are masters of the revolution. In particular, functionaries and workers

of the rural economic sector must take to heart the party's militant call to rush forward with the "spirit of the people of samchong-ni" and achieve a bumper crop year, getting done with all the agricultural work in a revolutionary manner, and thereby once again pile up new innovations in this year's agricultural production.

All functionaries and workers must thoroughly implement our party's principle of agriculture-first-and-foremost to normalize agricultural production at a consistently high rate of speed, and to brilliantly occupy the grain height projected in the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

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The Theory of Education Elucidated by the Chuche Idea

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 65-70

[Article by Yu Chae-yong; not translated]

Movie and Music

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 71-75

[Article by Kim Tuk-chong; not translated]

Proper Medical Service Is a Noble Duty of Health Functionaries

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 76-80

[Article by Yi Chong-yul; not translated]

The Disastrous Crisis of the South Korean Economy Controlled by the Monopolistic U.S. and Japanese Capital

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 81-86

[Article by Kim Chang-u; not translated]

M.S. Gorbachev: The Report at the 27th CPSU Congress

41090011 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4, Apr 86 pp 87-96

[Article not translated]

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November 88